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November 12 Concert will Offer Music of the 1920s/1930s

"New Music between the World Wars," a concert in the Coolidge Auditorium on November 12, will present work written in the 1920s and 1930s by nine North American composers closely associated with one another and considered to be members of the Modernist school of that time. The concert, sponsored by the McKim Fund, will feature the first public performance of Ruth Porter Crawford's Sonata for violin and piano, composed in 1926.

Ruth Porter Crawford wrote in the experimental vein, and many of her works anticipated compositional techniques of later years. She also was known for her compilation of American folk songs and for her work in folklore with her husband, Charles Seeger. Ruth Crawford presented the manuscript of her Sonata for violin and piano to her student, Vivian Fine, who recently donated it to the Library of Congress. Miss Fine will perform the work with violinist Ida Kavafian.

The program will also include Wallingford Riegger's Sonata for Flute Alone; piano works by Colin McPhee, Dane Rudhyar, and Adolph Weiss; the Sonatina for violin and piano by Mexican composer Carlos Chavez; Aaron Copland's "As It Fell Upon a Day" for soprano, flute, and clarinet; Leo Ornstein's "The Corpse," for soprano and piano; and Henry Cowell's *Mosaic Quartet*.

Works by all of these composers, including most of the works to be performed on November 12, appeared first in *New Music*, the quarterly publication edited by Henry Cowell, through which he distributed contemporary works for nearly 25 years, beginning in 1927. Members of the North and South American Modernist school predominated in these editions.

The artists assembled to perform this "new music" are, in addition to Miss Fine and Miss Kavafian, soprano Judith Bettina, flutist Sue Ann Kahn, clarinetist Virgil Blackwell, pianist Richard Becker, and a string quartet made up of violinists Rolf Schulte and Joel Lester, violist Jacob Glick, and cellist Christopher Finckel.

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Tickets for the concerts will be distributed at the Washington Performing Arts Society box office, 1330 G St. N.W., beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday, November 8. Two tickets will be distributed to an individual, with a 25-cent service charge on each ticket. Phone orders may be placed by calling 393–4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

The concert will begin promptly at 8 p.m. It will be broadcast live over radio station WETA–FM and made available to stations in other cities by the Public Radio Cooperative, under the auspices of the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

Library Acquires Rare Hieroglyphic Bible

The Rare Book and Special Collections Division has recently purchased a perfect copy of *A Curious Hieroglyphick Bible; or, Select Passages in the Old and New Testament, Represented with Emblematical Figures for the Amusement of Youth,* published in Worcester, Mass., by Isaiah Thomas in 1788. D'Alté Welch recorded only three unmutilated examples of this first American hieroglyphic Bible in his *A Bibliography of American Children's Books,* issued by the American Antiquarian Society in 1972. Eighteenth-century American children's books were not treated gently, and in many cases the few copies of individual titles that survive are imperfect.

A hieroglyphic book replaces some of the words of the text with pictures. Unlike a rebus, which also is a book or broadside that has illustrations in place of words, the pictures in a hieroglyphic book have more than a phonetic relationship to the words they represent. In a rebus the image of an eye would stand for the pronoun "I," but in a hieroglyphic text it would represent an eye rather than "I." A rebus was an intellectual puzzle; a hieroglyphic book was an attempt to convey a story or message in a direct, simple, and interesting way. To have been tricky or difficult to understand would have defeated the purpose.

The first hieroglyphic Bible was printed in England in 1783, and its popularity was demonstrated by its nine editions before 1791. Some of the woodcuts for the English editions were made by the master wood engraver Thomas Bewick. Copies of the English hieroglyphic Bible were undoubtedly exported to America, and Isaiah Thomas probably decided to issue an American edition after seeing the popularity of the imported copies.

Though Thomas was the founder of the American Antiquarian Society, author of *The History of Printing in America* (1810), and owner of the largest printing establishment in 18th-century America, many know him best for his children's books. The historian and bibliographer R. W. G. Vail has referred to him as ". . . the greatest early publisher of juveniles in the country." He printed and published the first American edition of *Mother Goose's Melody* (1786), as well as many other titles that became established classics in American children's literature: *Little Goody Two-Shoes* and *History of the Holy Jesus* are two of many examples.

During Thomas' time, children's literature was in a transitional stage. Earlier it was sternly moralizing in tone and emphasized the imminence of divine retribution for those who for a moment forgot their grim mission in life. The genre had not yet reached the stage of pure entertainment that it would with Samuel Goodrich's *Peter Parley's Tales* and books such as the *Butterfly's Ball.* Within the context of this transitional period, the popularity of a book such as *A Curious Hieroglyphick Bible* can be seen. The woodcuts were charming and enticing but the serious message was still clear.

Thomas' version of the hieroglyphic Bible borrowed heavily from an English edition. Among the stories included from the Old Testament were Adam and Eve, Cain and Abel, Abraham and his son, and Jonah and the whale. The New Testament was represented by several parables and the highlights of Christ's life. Each page was devoted to one story consisting of a sentence with several pictures and a few words. The sentence is repeated without illustrations at the bottom of the page in smaller print. Words represented by pictures in the main text are printed in italics at the bottom (see opposite). Contemporaries thought of the hieroglyphic Bible as an incentive to reading, a stimulus to ingenuity, and a motivation for piety.

The approximately 500 woodcuts are a remark-

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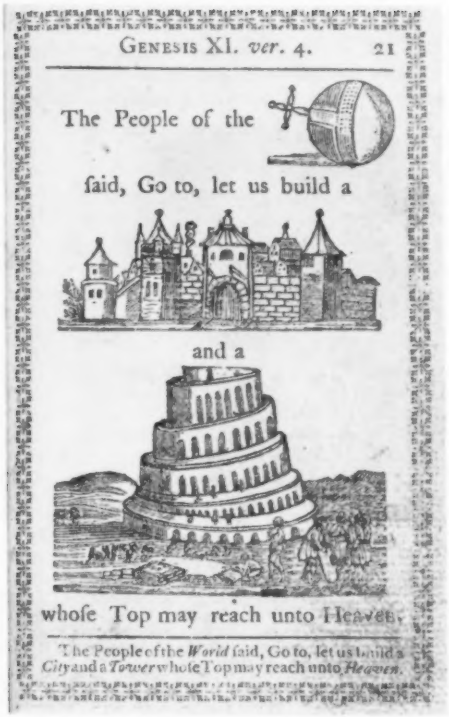
Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.


GENESIS XI. ver. 4. 21
The People of the
said, Go to, let us build a
and a
whose Top may reach unto Heaven.
The People of the World said, Go to, let us build a City and a Tower whose Top may reach unto Heaven.

able aspect of *A Curious Hieroglyphick Bible*. It was the most ambitious use of woodcuts yet made in America. It was, in fact, a quantum leap since nothing before had used more than a few woodcut illustrations. Because of the scarcity and demand for skilled workmen in America at this time, it was difficult and expensive for Thomas to organize enough artisans to complete the project. It is possible that he found it necessary to import some of the woodblocks.

Many of the prints were well executed. In particular, those scenes showing crowds, such as that of Joseph being sold into slavery in Egypt, are fine renderings in miniature of complex groups of people. All the illustrations are superior to those in the popular chapbooks of the day. Because of the large number of prints in the book, it can be considered an index to the state of woodcut illustration in America at the end of the 18th century.

A Curious Hieroglyphick Bible joins the fine collection of important American Bibles and the outstanding American juvenile book collection in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. Bibliographers have identified about 100 unique juvenile titles printed before 1821 in the division. *A Curious Hieroglyphick Bible* may be consulted in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, room 256 of the Jefferson Building, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. [*James Gilbreath*]

Theatrical Extravaganzas Are Focus of New Poster Exhibit

"All the world's stage" served as a maxim for the enterprising Kiralfy Brothers, whose spectacular theatrical productions were the delight of American audiences during the 19th century. Scenes from 10 of their theatrical extravaganzas are depicted on 13 full-color posters which are on display in the Performing Arts Library at the Kennedy Center.

When the Kiralfy brothers—Imre, Bolossy, and Arnold—immigrated to the United States from Hungary in 1868, they performed in America's pioneering theatrical extravaganzas and quickly learned that Americans were a ready audience for realistic, large-scale spectacles. The brothers began creating their own lavish shows which raised the theatrical extravaganza in the United States to its turn-of-the-century heights. Until the mid-1890s, nearly every theatrical spectacle was produced under their name.

One of the posters exhibited was designed to tell the public about the Kiralfys' dazzling 1875 production of Jules Verne's *Around the World in Eighty Days*, which opened in New York City. Focusing with unprecedented realism on the most exotic and romantic aspects of the story, the show tried to present the entire world to its audience.

Another poster in the exhibit is a scene from the Kiralfy production of *Excelsior*, which was nothing less than the story of the rise of modern civilization. After three acts and 12 lavish productions, the show climaxed with "The Triumph of Light over Darkness and Peaceful Union of Nations." *Excelsior* featured electric effects devised "under the personal direction of Mr. Edison."

In 1887, there were 5,000 theaters in America. By 1900, there were hundreds more, resulting in the production of vast numbers of theater posters. Constantly on the move, theatrical road companies used posters showing colorful, sometimes exaggerated scenes to announce their coming appearance and attract the largest possible audience. Business manager of the Madison Square Theatre Daniel Frohman said the "bright colored posters outside the theaters and on billboards all over town helped get our plays talked about."

The posters now on view at the Performing Arts Library were engraved by some of the leading printing firms of the day, such as Forbes Co.,

and A. S. Seer's lithographic printers in New York City. The exhibit, "The Brothers Kiralfy Present . . . ," will be on display Tuesday to Friday, 11 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., in the Performing Arts Library, Roof Terrace, John F. Kennedy Center. The Performing Arts Library is a joint project of the Library of Congress and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Library Staff Members Report on Meetings, Dedication

In his capacity as secretary of the International Committee of the Eighteenth Century Short Title Catalogue, William Matheson, chief of the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division, took part in the committee's third meeting, held in Göttingen, Federal Republic of Germany, on August 18 and 19. The Eighteenth Century Short Title Catalogue (ESTC) is an ongoing bibliographic project whose aim is to catalog and create MARC records for all books printed in the years 1701–1800 in any language in the British Commonwealth and in English anywhere in the world.

The ESTC began at the British Library in 1976 and now encompasses cataloging and reporting activities in countries all over the world. In North America, British imprints are being inventoried by ESTC/NA at Louisiana State University under the direction of Henry Snyder. U.S. imprints are being recataloged and added to the ESTC as part of the North American Imprints Program at the American Antiquarian Society under the direction of Marcus A. McCorison. ESTC in London has cataloged 130,000 of the 140,000 separate editions in the British Library. This computerized file is available online through the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) of the Research Libraries Group and, in the United Kingdom, through the British Library Automated Information Service (BLAISE).

The agenda of the International Committee's meeting included progress reports from ESTC, ESTC/NA, NAIP, RLG, the Göttingen/Münster project, Canada, and Australia/New Zealand. The British Library expects to publish a first edition of the ESTC, consisting chiefly of the BL's own 18th-century holdings, in computer-output microfiche in late 1983. At that time, the ESTC will enter what is referred to as its enrichment phase, during which holdings of libraries other than the British Library will be added to the ESTC data base. ESTC/NA is currently receiving reports from 350 North American libraries. The directors of the ESTC projects expect to describe 250,000 separate editions by 1986.

[*William Matheson*]

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR (JSCAACR) is the international body responsible for the maintenance of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules,* now in its second edition, which has been applied by the Library of Congress since January 2, 1981. The present JSCAACR is the successor to the committee that created the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (AACR 2), and its members now represent Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The Australian member is Jan Fullerton, National Library of Australia; the Canadian member is Jean Weihs, Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology; Britain is represented by Joyce Butcher, British Library, and Eric Hunter, Liverpool Polytechnic; and the United States is represented by Ben Tucker, Library of Congress, and Frances Hinton, Free Library of Philadelphia. Ms. Hinton also chairs the committee. In addition, the membership of the committee includes the two editors of AACR 2, Michael Gorman, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and Paul Winkler, Library of Congress.

JSCAACR met in London on September 1–2 to consider unfinished business from its 1981 meeting in San Francisco as well as new proposals received since that meeting. Highlights of JSCAACR actions in relation to rule revision follow.

(1) 24.13/24.18, type 3: Work was completed on the revision of this type (a) to remove the criterion of conflict and (b) to improve the wording and the examples in the direction of more independent entries (this had been started at the 1981 meeting).

(2) 1.1G2: The rule was amplified to allow for all materials (including books) the choice of single records or multiple records when there is no collective title, as is presently provided for cartographic material (3.1G1) and sound recordings (6.1G1). The Library of Congress will continue its policy of not preparing separate catalog records for the works contained in collections published without a collective title (cf LCRI 1.7B21 in *Cataloging Service Bulletin,* no. 17).

(3) 21.23C: The rule was modified to avoid entry under principal performer in the absence of a collective title.

(4) 6.4F: Examples were added to indicate that the copyright dates of sound recordings expressed with a "p" before the date should be transcribed as they appear, for example, "p1982."

(5) 5.3: Tentative agreement was reached on a new area 3 for chapter 5 as an option in which musical presentation statements such as "miniature score" could be recorded when they appear on music publications. The Library of Congress will apply this option.

On September 16, Beverly Ann Gray, head of the African Section, African and Middle Eastern Division, welcomed the secretary for foreign affairs of Ghana, Obed Asamoah, to the section. Dr. Asamoah was in the United States to lead Ghana's delegation to the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York. He also held talks with officials of the U.S. Department of State.

The last three points relate to music and sound recordings: the new policy indicated by these points will begin to be applied by the Library of Congress at the time catalog records for music and musical sound recordings begin to be input in machine-readable form early in 1983.

JSCAACR will next meet in 1983, probably in the autumn and probably in Ottawa. [*Ben R. Tucker*]

Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh participated in the dedication of the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives building in Frankfort on October 8. The facility is the most recently constructed library and archives in the United States and is one of few to house both library and public records of a state. Creation of the facility made possible the consolidation of staff and services from five separate buildings in the Frankfort area.

James A. Nelson, state librarian and commissioner, presided at the occasion. Other speakers were Robert M. Warner, Archivist of the United States, and Thomas D. Clark, Kentucky author and historian. Phyllis George Brown, wife of Governor John Y. Brown, also participated in the event. Tours of the new facility were provided those invited from all over the country for the occasion.

In his remarks at the dedication ceremony, Mr. Welsh spoke of the importance of libraries and archives and the conservation of these materials. Quoting from Archibald MacLeish, former Librarian of Congress, poet, and playwright, when in 1939 he accepted for the United States the custody of the Magna Carta that "institutions of representative government are the protectors and the only possible protectors of the charters of the people's rights," Mr. Welsh said the new building is "a superb example of an institution of representative government housing those charters providing for the common good of the citizens of Kentucky." He commended Kentuckians for providing a facility which protects charters providing for their common good and the rich heritage of early pioneers and properly providing for the preservation and accessibility of materials through the new building and the staff.

Kentuckians have been champions of library development, he said, not only for Kentucky but for the nation. Librarians from the state have appeared at congressional hearings on library issues and Kentucky statesmen Carl Perkins and Alben Barkley have also served the library cause, the latter having served from 1933 to 1946 as chairman of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Library of Congress.

Libraries are "citadels of freedom," he said. Books will not be replaced by the computer, but "we need to adapt the new technology to assist us in making our libraries and archives accessible to the people." He acknowledged the importance of the role of the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives Conservation Task Force, described the diethyl zinc process developed by chemists at the Library of Congress to remove acid from paper to prevent deterioration, and the current Library of Congress/NASA deacidification project of 5,000 books which "we believe will be a breakthrough for preservation in all libraries, archives, museums, and other learned institutions." By working together at the state and national level, we can "continue to be institutions that are the protectors of the charters of people's rights . . . to respect the records of the past and . . . to provide quality library services to our citizens knowing that a free people must be knowledgeable people." [*William J. Welsh*]

Machine-Age Music Is Topic of November 17 Lecture and Recital

"Musical Imagination in the Machine Age" is the title chosen by composer Vladimir Ussachevsky for

a lecture-recital on November 17 in which he will talk about his development as a composer of electronic, instrumental, and choral music, and guest artists will perform a group of his works. In addition to Mr. Ussachevsky's remarks about his pioneering work in electronic music in the last 30 years, the audience will have the opportunity to hear the premiere of a new work, *Triscalion,* for oboe and piano, as well as three other compositions dating from 1956, 1971, and 1980.

The performers that evening will be oboist James Ostryniec, pianist Faye-Ellen Silverman, the Norman Scribner Choir, and a tape recorder. This special event is part of the "Concerts from the Collections" series and celebrates Mr. Ussachevsky's recent gift to the Library of Congress of many of his tapes, the equivalent of manuscript scores for such compositions.

Vladimir Ussachevsky, who served on the faculty of Columbia University for 33 years, is today composer-in-residence and director of the Electronic Music Studio at the University of Utah. In 1952, he and Otto Luening presented their first compositions in the magnetic tape medium at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. Seven years later, Mr. Ussachevsky became the chair of the Committee of Direction for the Columbia-Princeton Electronic Music Center, which became the working laboratory for many experimental composers, including Milton Babbitt and Mario Davidovsky.

Born in northern Manchuria in 1911, Mr. Ussachevsky came to the United States in 1930, receiving his bachelor's degree from Pomona College and his doctorate in composition from the Eastman School in Rochester, N.Y. During World War II, he served with the U.S. Army's Office of Strategic Services.

In addition to his work in the abstract electronic media, Mr. Ussachevsky has written various instrumental works and pieces for choir, and he has produced scores for television, for the theater (notably, for Orson Welles' New York production of *King Lear*), and for two feature-length commercial films, *No Exit* and *Line of Apogee.*

Mr. Ussachevsky's new work, *Triscalion,* is scored for oboe and piano only and explores special oboe techniques. It will be preceded on the program by three other works—*Piece for Tape Recorder* (1956), *Pentagram* for oboe and magnetic tape (1980), and *Spell of Creation* for mixed chorus and magnetic tape (1971). Norman Scribner, director of Washington's Choral Arts Society, will direct the choir for *Spell of Creation.*

James Ostryniec, oboe soloist, has been acclaimed for his solo concerts, broadcasts, and recordings in this country and in the music capitals of Europe. In particular, he is considered one of the foremost exponents of contemporary oboe techniques. Mr. Ostryniec is a member of the Baltimore Symphony.

Faye-Ellen Silverman, a composer as well as an author and pianist, counts Vladimir Ussachevsky among her major teachers of composition. Her works have been performed in this country and abroad, and recent commissions include an invitation by the Chamber Music Society of Baltimore to write a work to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the State of Maryland. She is active as a performer of contemporary music and has appeared as soloist with the Brooklyn Philharmonia.

"Musical Imagination in the Machine Age," sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation in the Library of Congress, will begin at 8 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium. Tickets are available, free of charge, by calling the Music Division at (202) 287–5502.

New Publications of Note

A new comprehensive history of the Czech immigrants in the United States was recently published by the SVU Press, the publishing division of the Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences in America. The author is Joseph Chada (Čada), chair emeritus of the Department of Social Sciences at Chicago State University, and the publication, *The Czechs in the United States,* is a general, well-documented presentation of the activities of Czech Americans, emphasizing the ability of the immigrants to preserve an almost autonomous cultural entity for more than three-quarters of a century.

Mr. Chada based his narrative on extensively researched source materials, which are listed in the work's bibliography. As a participant in Czech-American cultural life for a span of more than half a century, he also utilized many of his personal experiences. His book is an excellent reference work and a valuable introduction to the study of an interesting sub-culture. The last general history of Czech Americans, Thomas Čapek's *The Čechs (Bohemians) in America,* was published in 1920 (reprinted 1970). Mr. Chada's work, which deals with the subject from the early beginning of the Czech colonies until present, fills a gap of more than half a century. Two years ago, Mr. Chada donated a microfilm of the manuscript to the Library of Congress. His work, now available in book form, is a definite enrichment of the Czech historiography. [*George J. Kovtun*]

Mideast File, published by Learned Information of

STAFF NEWS

Wallace Walker Awarded 25-Year Pin

On October 18, Joseph H. Howard, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, presented Wallace J. Walker with a pin acknowledging his 25 years of Federal service, all of which has been with the Library of Congress.

After a brief period as a laborer, Mr. Walker was selected for a position in the Exchange and Gift Division, where he has continued his Library career in positions of increasing responsibility. Since 1963, he has worked with the Federal Documents Section, where he is currently an exchange assistant.

Also present at the gathering on October 18 were section head Alma Mather, assistant head Leonard Hodges, and assistant to the executive officer, Susan Tarr, who offered their congratulations and thanks for 25 years of service.

Bettye Blakeney Earns 20-Year Pin

On July 28, Bettye B. Blakeney, a verifier in the File Management Section of the MARC Editorial Division, was presented a 20-year Federal Service Award pin by division chief Michael H. Shelley. File Management Section head Susan Toulmin and assistant division chief Pamela André were also present.

Mrs. Blakeney began her Federal service at the Library on August 1, 1962, as a cataloging assistant in the Descriptive Cataloging Division. In December 1969, she came to the MARC Editorial Division as an editor from the Science and Technology Division, where she had worked as an editorial assistant. In May 1978, Mrs. Blakeney was transferred to her present position. In February 1980 and again in March 1981, she received an incentive award for maintaining an exceptionally high accuracy rate for verification of MARC records.

Hana Notomi Presented 20-Year Pin

Hana M. Notomi, library technician in the Japanese Section of the Asian Division, was presented a Federal Service Award pin in recognition of 20 years of service with the Library on October 8. The presentation was made by the director for area studies, Warren M. Tsuneishi, at a brief ceremony in his office. Attending the ceremony were Richard C. Howard, acting chief of the Asian Division, and all the members of the staff of the Japanese Section.

Mrs. Notomi has spent all 20 years of her Federal employment in the Japanese Section, starting as reference and processing librarian in October 1962. She was promoted to her present position in December 1970.

Mrs. Notomi earned a quality increase in June 1967 for superior job performance. She received a Meritorious Service Award and a cash award in November 1980 for a high level of excellence in every aspect of her work.

Staff Activities

Jolande E. Goldberg, law classification specialist in the Subject Cataloging Division, is the author of a contribution to the yearbook of the city of Pforzheim, Federal Republic of Germany (Pforzheimer Geschichtsblätter, Vol. V [1981], pp. 83–116), entitled "Die Freiheiten der Stadt Pforzheim 1491" (city charter and privileges of 1491). The publication consists of a page-by-page transcription of the city charter, accompanied by an historico-legal commentary on the source projected against the background of 15th-century political violence spawned by the decay of the Holy Roman Empire. The original Pforzheim city charter of 1491 was destroyed during World War II. This article is based on a rare document Dr. Goldberg rediscovered, a copy of the city charter prepared in 1517 ". . . in order to preserve its contents in case a fire, moisture of the archieve vaults, or mice would destroy the original. . . ."

A comprehensive *History of the City of Pforzheim* (1982), sponsored by the city, incorporates substantial parts of previous and ". . . recent research . . . of Jolande E. Goldberg, a Pforzheim born jurist, presently [a] staff member of the Library of Congress. . . ."

On Saturday, October 2, **Marlene C. McGuirl,** chief of the American-British Law Division, addressed the Association of Part-Time Professionals on the subject of "New Employment Perspectives for Librarians in the Law Library Field." Her talk included information on the types of positions available in the law library, the kind of education or training required, and the potential salary levels. The impact of new technologies on law library activity, those who manage them, and employment opportunities were also covered by Mrs. McGuirl.

Donald G. Shomette, visual information specialist in the Printing and Processing Section, Central Services Division, is the author of a book entitled *Shipwrecks on the Chesapeake: Maritime Disasters on Chesapeake Bay and Its Tributaries, 1608–1978* (ISBN 0–87033–283–X). Published by Tidewater Publishers, Centreville, Md., the 324-page casebound history draws on contemporary source material to narrate important maritime and naval catastrophes which have occurred in the Maryland-Virginia tidewater area over a 370-year period. The text is liberally illustrated and includes numerous maps, drawings, and photographs. Included as an appendix is an extensive detailed listing, in chronological sequence, of over 1,800 documented vessel losses which have occurred in the tidewater. The work includes a bibliography, is extensively footnoted, and is indexed. It retails for $18.50.

Coming Events

At noon on Tuesday, November 9, the **LC Online Users Group** will present a program on the Carrollton Press REMARC Shelflist file, which became available to online users on October 5. The Shelflist file, configured like MUMS, contains records taken from the LC shelflist as it was microfilmed by Carrollton Press in 1978 and 1979. This first installment includes 1.1 million records for items whose titles begin with A through the first part of G.

Speakers at the program will be Virginia Vitucci, project leader for LC automated collection control, Automated Systems Office, and David Spaans, shelflist project leader, also of ASO. The meeting will be held in the Madison Building Assembly Room (LM 649).

The **Library of Congress Professional Association** will hold a reception for members Monday, November 15, at 12 noon in the Assembly Room of the Madison Building. The occasion will allow association members to meet the candidates for election to LCPA's Board of Directors. Coffee, tea, and light desserts will be served.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Robert Josias, microphotographer (trainee), GT–3, Photodup, M112M; Helen Thuronyi, preservation microfilming assistant, GS–5, Preserv, 20306.

Temporary Appointments: Karen Berube, clerical assistant, GS–3, NLS/BPH, N121E; Kim Boyd, library aid, GS–1, NLS/BPH, NP; J. Hatcher III, EEO counselor, GS–11, EEO/SPO, NP; Victoria Voytko, personnel clerk, GS–5, Pers Opns, 20406; Stephen Washington, order fulfillment clerk, GS–3, Inf, NP; Greg Welsh, clerical assistant, GS–3, NLS/BPH, N120D; Jacquelyne White, library aid, GS–1, NLS/BPH, NP.

Promotions: Olga Bennett, Desc Cat, to reviser, GS–9, Share Cat, 20437; Cecilia Chang, to preliminary cataloger, GS–5, Desc Cat, 20401; James Childress, Desc Cat, to reviser, GS–9, Share Cat, 20437; Doria Beachell, Cop Acq & Proc, to network librarian, GS–11, FLC, 20407; Frederick Cain, Desc Cat, to reviser, GS–9, Share Cat, 20527; Francine Liem, Desc Cat, to reviser, GS–9, Share Cat, 20437; Lawan Shepherd, CRS, to clerical assistant, GS–3, NLS/BPH, N120D; Debra Williams, CRS, to assistant film editor, GT–4, Photodup, 20551; Robert Worden, to unit supervisor, GS–13, FRD, 20517.

Transfers: Paulette Jew, Subj Cat, to cataloger (trainee) GS–7, Cop Cat, 20418; Rita Sun, Ord, to preliminary cataloger, GS–5, Desc Cat, 20401; Richard Webb, Share Cat, to cataloger (trainee) GS–7, Cop Cat, 20418.

Resignations: Aaron Acosta, Col Mgmt; Barbara Coons, ELO; Thomasine Green, Payroll; Normal Holman, Cop Lic; Gale Kabat, FRD; Ruta Pempe, ASO; James Wright, Cop Acq & Proc.

Announcements

The Library will observe Thursday, November 11, as the Veteran's Day Holiday. The following reading rooms will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

European Reading Room
Law Library Reading Room
Local History and Genealogy Room
Madison Congressional Reading Room
Main Reading Room
Microform Reading Room
Newspaper and Current Periodical Room
Science Reading Room
Thomas Jefferson Reading Room

The Library's study facilities will be open, and the Serial Record and Loan Divisions will provide telephone reference service from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. All other offices will be closed.

Exhibition halls in the Jefferson and Madison Buildings will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

October Is CFC Month

Say yes

Effective October 1, members of the U.S. Capitol Police Force, rather than the Library's Special Police, are staffing the station at the entrance to the subbasement passageway between the Madison Building and the Cannon House Office Building. The U.S. Capitol Police will be in charge of access control and exit inspection of materials being carried out of the Madison Building. The exit inspection waiver used by Library officials at other exits may not be used at this location.

This entrance to the Madison Building is open from 8 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. It is closed on Saturday, Sunday, and holidays.

The Capitol Hill Amateur Radio Society is offering a series of classes leading to the novice amateur radio license on Wednesdays through December 14. David R. Siddall of the American Law Division is the instructor, and classes are meeting from noon to 1 p.m. in room 227 in the Madison Building. Further information on the classes may be obtained by calling Mr. Siddall on ext. 77290.

Overseas Visitor Interning In Decimal Classification

Daniele Danesi, direttore della Biblioteca Civica di Scandicci, representing the translating team of Edition 19 of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* of the Associazione Italiana Biblioteche (and funded by the Centro Nazionale delle Ricerche), is now interning in the Decimal Classification Division, through December 10, to learn the classification practices of the division and to discuss variations in the Italian translations of Edition 19 of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*, Abridged Edition 11, and the recently published *Manual on the Use of the Dewey Decimal Classification.*

Mr. Danesi is accompanied by his wife, Alba Danesi, assistant professor in the history of Italian literature at the Università di Firenze. Mrs. Danesi is currently indexing *Letteratura* (1937–1947), a Florentine periodical, for the series *Inventari E Cataloghi Toscani.*

Some November Events

Tuesday, November 2

The WRA Choral Society will present a show tune concert under the direction of John Watson. In the Coolidge Auditorium at 12 noon. No tickets are required.

Wednesday, November 3

The Staff Training and Development Office will hold a Career Development Seminar on "How to Survive Your Job Interview." In room 654 of the Madison Building at 12 noon.

Shavian scholar Dan H. Laurence will lecture on George Bernard Shaw in the annual Engelhard Lecture on the Book. In the Assembly Room, Madison Building, at 8 p.m. No tickets are required.

Friday, November 5

The Fresk Quartet from Stockholm, Sweden, will perform a concert as part of the Library's observance of Scandinavia Today. A limited number of tickets will be distributed free to staff members through the WRA Office (LJ G100) beginning the preceding Friday. Tickets are also distributed through the Washington Performing Arts Society box office, 1330 G St. N.W., beginning at 8:30 a.m. on the Monday before the concert.

Saturday, November 6

Naumburg Award-winning cellist Colin Carr will perform a concert, accompanied by pianist Francis Grier. A limited number of tickets will be available, free of charge by calling the Music Division on ext. 75502 on Monday, November 1.

Monday, November 8

Poets Alfred Corn and Carl Dennis will read from their work. In the Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m. No tickets are required.

Monday, November 15

Swedish author Astrid Lindgren, the creator of Pippi Longstocking, will present the annual National Children's Book Week lecture. In the Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m. No tickets are required.

Friday, November 19

The American Folklife Center will present a 75-minute film entitled *High School,* by Frederick Wiseman, a *cinema verite* documentary about a public high school in Philadelphia, Pa. In the Assembly Room, Madison Building, at 12 noon and repeated at 4:30 p.m. No tickets are required.

Medford, N.J., since last March, is a quarterly journal of indexes and abstracts culled from international writing on the Middle East. It concentrates its coverage on articles in weekly and monthly magazines not indexed elsewhere. It is arranged by country, with supplementary headings for general subjects such as the Middle East, interregional relations, regional economic issues, and so on. Geographic coverage extends from Libya east to include the Arab countries, Iran, Israel, and Turkey. The subject emphasis is on contemporary politics and international relations, with a nod to economics and religion and a brief glance at culture and the arts. The primary contribution of the publication is the abstracting, in English, of several Arabic magazines and academic journals.

Mideast File is the hard copy spin-off of a computerized documentation project. As such, it is unique among bibliographic information services covering the Middle East. The *Mideast File* data base, which is available online and in the form of magnetic tapes, can be used along with other search services to obtain a wide range of citations and abstracts for the Middle East. According to the editors of *Mideast File*, the tapes provide 30 percent more entries "of topical or ephemeral interest," and "additional indexing terms to facilitate machine retrieval." With the hard copy quarterly priced at $450, subscribers might be justified in feeling shortchanged by getting only 70 percent of the citations and a truncated index.

The first quarterly issue, dated March 1982, covers the period from April to mid-November 1981. It abstracts or indexes magazine and a few newspaper articles, books, and documents which appeared during this span. Books are not abstracted or summarized, but citations to reviews are given when these have come to the attention of the editors. Government documents from the Middle East or outside the region are in short supply in *Mideast File*. The editors have relied on monitoring activities like the Foreign Broadcast Information Service for these. Indexing is complicated. There is an author index in which all names beginning with the Arabic article *al-* have been filed together in separate alphabetical arrangement. The subject index is difficult to use. Based on a system of rotating keywords, it can produce an entry such as "Peace, effect of: Radio and television: Media, news: Egypt." These terms do not appear in the title of the article and fewer than half of them in the abstract. The index does not allow for retrieval of the Oxford Map of Egypt except by scanning the entire list of subheadings under "Egypt" and trying to determine a synonym for "map." (It turns out to be "geography.") These are but two examples of peculiarities in the subject index.

Mideast File is attractively printed and, in spite of frequent typographical errors, easy to read. The work's major advantage is that it provides an overview of political currents in the period under review.

[*Michael W. Albin*]

New Reference Works

Angelika S. Powell's *Istorik-Marksist, 1926–1941: Cumulative Index (Author and Subject)* (Millwood, N.Y., Kraus International Publications, 1981. 404 p. D1.I77 Suppl.) is an author and subject guide to a journal that was the most important of the Soviet historical serials of the period before the Second World War. This was the era of the first Five Year Plans, the establishment of the collective farm system, the completion of Joseph Stalin's control over the government apparatus, and the sharpening of the international situation that culminated in the war. A similar process took place in the field of historical scholarship, with the setting up of a single, unified form of interpretation with which it was inadvisable to differ. Although some of the questions that were discussed in the field of history at the time may seem remote and abstract, there were often very real and immediate problems involved as to such questions as the relationships between governors and governed or as to the nature of the ties between the various ethnic groups of a multinational land. Even at the present, over 40 years after the onset of the Second World War brought the end of the journal, as well as further shifts in interpretation, many of these questions remain open, part of the unresolved problems of the Soviet theory of history and of the historical justification of the regime.

Mrs. Powell's index is a useful tool for researchers, especially since there is no Soviet equivalent and since the general Soviet guide to periodical articles, *Letopis' zhurnal'nykh statei*, is difficult to use because of shifting patterns of indexing. There are over 8,000 entries, which are divided into separate author/title and subject indexes. The author/title index is given in Russian, and the subject index in English, with transliterated institutional names, and so on. Many entries are for the book reviews in which the journal was particularly rich, and many of the reviews are in essence essays in interpretation that are as useful as some of the more formal articles. While one notes from the subject index evidences of the breadth of Soviet historical interest in the traditional areas of Russian scholarship, such as the Middle East and the Orient, it is striking that the references to the United

States are comparatively few. This situtation can, of course, be matched by the paucity of references to Russia in American historical writings in the same period.

A copy of this work is in the general collections.

[*Robert V. Allen*]

Nihon josei kenkyū kiso bunken mokuroku [Bibliography of basic works on Japanese women's studies] (Tokyo, Gakuyō Shobō, 1981 [1982 printing]. 181 p. Z7961.U25 Orien Japan) is intended for those who are about to embark upon studies of Japanese women. Compiled by Kumiko Uchino, this bibliography lists approximately 1,360 titles of books published in Japan both before and after the time when women's studies began to take shape in the 1970s. Excluded are periodical articles, except for special issues devoted to the study of women that are comparable to monographs in size. Excluded also are translated works, books for popular reading, and those works of only ephemeral research value. It includes a small number of important works on specialized topics, as well as more comprehensive, basic works, and studies of such subjects as woman suffrage and female factory workers that have exerted great influence on Japanese society at large. The items are divided into 13 categories by subject: introduction to the women's studies, general works, history, social aspects, family, labor, law, education, sex, customs, religion, language, and biographies. Works under each subject are further subdivided into three to seven smaller categories. Representative government publications are listed at the end of most of the subdivisions. Each item is listed only once, and the author, title, and subject indexes at the end are useful for locating titles that cover more than one area. Under each larger subject category appears a survey of the research in the field, very brief annotations for each of the major works, and a list of topics for future research.

This bibliography will serve as a useful research guide to the entire field of Japanese women's studies for beginning researchers. It may also be used as a checklist for libraries with Japanese collections in building a basic collection on this subject. The compiler, a specialist on the sociology of religion, has been active in promoting studies of women as a member of Kokusai Josei Kenkyūkai (International Society for Women's Studies). This bibliography is a timely reference tool in view of the increasing attention that has been focused on women's studies in the past decade, as at the World Conference of International Women's Year in Mexico City in 1975 and in the course of the ERA movement in the United States. The work is available in the Japanese Section of the Asian Division. [*Yoshiko Yoshimura*]

APPENDIX

Reports on the Annual Conference of the American Library Association

Philadelphia, Pa., July 10–15, 1982

Inaugural Banquet

The ALA Inaugural Banquet, held on Wednesday, July 14, was, for the Library of Congress, an occasion of pride and celebration. Carol A. Nemeyer, the Associate Librarian for National Programs, was inaugurated president of the American Library Association for the year 1982–83. Over 500 librarians, publishers, other exhibitors, friends, and family of Dr. Nemeyer heard her challenge the members of ALA to strengthen library connections. She urged them to make more visible the connections within ALA among divisions, chapters, and other units and to strengthen external connections—personal, professional, political, economic, and electronic. Dr. Nemeyer acknowledged that harsh economics are forcing librarians to do more with less and insisted that "librarians and our colleagues must be in a united state of mind." She called on the association to focus on success and confidence in its ability to bring people together with the information they need when they need it. Emphasizing positive connections, she said, "Those of you who know me will guess that I won't dwell on our vulnerabilities. Collective whining has a numbing effect. It gets us nowhere. I much prefer inviting you to compose with me a new library declaration of independence. Loudly and clearly we should proclaim the full worth

and value of librarians and libraries. Let us be creative about sharing resources. Let us turn some of our problems into opportunities."

Outlining a plan for strengthening connections with the private sector, Dr. Nemeyer promised to continue exploring the feasibility of a Business Council for Libraries initiated by outgoing president Elizabeth Stone. Chaired by Bessie Moore of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the Business Council would work to increase corporate awareness and support of libraries and to increase the commitment of corporate leaders as allies to seek adequate library legislation and funding. She also called for closer bonds with professional and trade associations such as the Association of American Publishers, the Information Industry Association, the Association of Information Managers, and the American Booksellers Association. Dr. Nemeyer gave her strong support for the Coalition for Literacy, now seeking funds for a massive Advertising Council campaign that will "call attention to the need of 28 million functionally illiterate adults in this country."

Turning to internal connections, Dr. Nemeyer stated that she will continue two ideas Dr. Stone introduced to ALA—the poster sessions at the ALA Annual Conference and implementation of a national library symbol. In speaking to technological developments, she cautioned the association that it must do more than "watch the changes in the communications industry. . . . Libraries can and should feed into these communications systems and be sustained by them. We must take advantage of promising new technologies while we protect the more traditional ones of enduring value." Dr. Nemeyer reported that she has convened a group of advisors to consider the questions of "how can we aggregate what librarians know or have tried in telecommunications? What and how can we teach others? How will we prevent the formation of electronic ghettos that will surely spring up when technology gives the 'haves' online access to information and the 'have-nots' have not?" She also indicated that she hopes to appoint a special commission, to be supported by grant funds, "to consider how social, economic, political, and technological developments affect freedom and equality of access to information.

In concluding her remarks, Dr. Nemeyer asked all ALA members to share the responsibility for making useful library connections so the association can "look ahead to a future that gives us reason to say that ALA is not only the largest library association in the world; it is the greatest."

Another highlight of the ALA Inaugural Banquet was the presentation of awards. Keith Doms, director of the Free Library of Philadelphia, received the Joseph W. Lippincott Award, and Sarah K. Vann, professor at the University of Hawaii Graduate School of Library Studies, was given the Melvil Dewey Medal. The Beta Phi Mu Award went to David K. Berninghausen of the University of Minnesota Library School. Spencer G. Shaw, professor at the University of Washington School of Librarianship, received the Grolier Foundation Award. The H. W. Wilson Periodical Award went to *Show-Me-Libraries*, Missouri State Library, Madeline Matson editor. The Ralph R. Shaw Award went to Sheila A. Egoff for the book, *Thursday's Child*. The Bailey K. Howard-World Book Encyclopedia-ALA Goal Award went to the Committee on the Status of Women in Librarianship for "Women Librarians Re-entering the Work Force." The J. Morris Jones-World Book Encyclopedia-ALA Goal Award went to ACRL Bibliographic Instruction Section for "Bringing Workshops to the Members." The H. W. Wilson Library Staff Development Grant was awarded to the Rhode Island Department of State Library Services for "Group Process Techniques."

The celebration portion of the evening was highlighted by the piano playing of David Remington and the singing of William J. Welsh along with the voices of 15 to 20 members of the staff of the Library of Congress and many other of Dr. Nemeyer's friends. A repeat performance at next year's Annual Conference is expected to climax a most successful and stimulating year both professionally and personally under "our" ALA president's year.

[*Alphonse F. Trezza*]

Resources and Technical Services Division

RTSD/LC Cataloging in Publication Survey Discussion Group

A special discussion group was convened at ALA for the purpose of reporting the findings of the recent survey on the Cataloging in Publication Program. Discussion leaders included Susan H. Vita and Judy C. McDermott, chief and assistant chief of the Cataloging in Publication Division, and Kathryn Mendenhall of Battelle. Approximately 50 people attended, mostly representing academic library users of CIP.

Ms. Mendenhall outlined the major findings of the report. The great majority of each type of library responding felt that a very important benefit of CIP is its assistance in processing books quickly, thus making them available to patrons faster. An overwhelming majority of respondents rated the availability of

CIP data for more books as a very important improvement to the program.

Of those libraries that reported no usage of CIP data, the majority are small, maintaining collections of fewer than 10,000 volumes, and acquiring fewer than 1,000 U.S. monographs yearly. These libraries are likely to receive most of their books precataloged from a centralized processing center or a commercial vendor, not realizing that CIP data may have been used in the creation of records.

Whether CIP is used for acquisitions, cataloging, or public services, an overwhelming majority of respondents indicated that it would not be acceptable for CIP data to be distributed only on MARC tapes. The convenience of having CIP printed in the book and the fact that many libraries lack access to CIP data in machine-readable form were the most frequently mentioned reasons for wanting CIP printed in the book as well. Even libraries that do have access to CIP data in machine-readable form expressed a desire to have it in the book as well as on tape.

Almost half of all university and college libraries responding to the survey reported using CIP in preorder searching (45 percent) and for the identification or checking of gifts and automatic receipts (41 percent), while almost half of all school libraries reported using it in book selection (46 percent).

Over 83 percent of all libraries responding to the survey, regardless of type, reported using CIP data as the basis for permanent catalog records. Approximately 44 percent of the cataloging respondents indicated that they have made changes in their cataloging procedures as a result of the CIP program. Changes include the increased use of paraprofessionals, completion of CIP cataloging rather than waiting for final Library of Congress MARC cataloging, and reduced need for searching the *National Union Catalog* for Library of Congress cataloging copy.

Over 80 percent of the cataloging respondents felt that the accuracy of CIP cataloging is satisfactory or very satisfactory. Most users appear to cope with changes between CIP data and the final Library of Congress MARC record through verification procedures. Comments offered by respondents regarding CIP usage in public services indicated that, while most libraries appreciate the end result of the CIP program—the faster availability of books to patrons—many are not aware of how CIP could be used directly in public services.

Ms. Vita and Ms. McDermott commented on the ways in which the recommendations have been or will be implemented. In the coming years, the Cataloging in Publication Division will emphasize the use of CIP for acquisitions purposes. CIP records are now included in the Library's CDS Alert Service, where their full potential for selection and acquisitions can be exploited. In order to increase their utility in acquisitions, publishers will be encouraged to include an approximate price in the information submitted for CIP cataloging. Plans are being made to investigate ways of ensuring that participating publishers submit all of their titles to the CIP program. Major publishers not currently participating will be encouraged to do so. New informational materials for publishers are being prepared, in order to improve instructions about the requirements for CIP submission, reinforce the necessity of reporting prepublication changes, and underscore the importance of supplying the Library with a published copy in a timely manner. It is hoped that this campaign will increase the accuracy of the materials supplied to the Library from publishers, thereby increasing the overall accuracy of the data created. Accuracy studies will be initiated on a more regular basis, and outside studies will be encouraged. Participants in the discussion group included Arlene Dowell of the University of Chicago and Shirley Leung of the University of California at Riverside, both of whom have current CIP studies under way. A systematic claiming procedure has been instituted by the Cataloging in Publication Division, which has already increased the speed and regularity with which publishers are submitting their copies for updating CIP to a full MARC record. This system also allows for reports of delayed publication dates, which will result in a corrected CIP–MARC record.

Copies of the CIP Survey Final Report are available from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Subscriber Accounts, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541. The cost is $5.

[*Judy C. McDermott* and *Susan H. Vita*]

Preservation Microfilming Committee

This committee is composed of representatives from each section of RTSD who were present at the Saturday session as were many guests who are directly involved in preservation microfilming programs. The chair, Frances Spreitzer, distributed the *Preservation Microfilming Bibliography,* compiled by Helga Borck, head, Preservation Microfilming, New York Public Library. Several recommendations to the committee from the Midwinter Meeting of the RLMS Policy and Research Committee were discussed briefly, among them that the committee work toward compiling broad guidelines for the preparation of material for preservation microfilming using existing guidelines as a base and also consider possible standardization of forms and agreements for lending material for preservation microfilming. The

committee was presented with a background report from the Library of Congress Preservation Microfilming Office concerning its longstanding cooperative agreement with the New York Public Library.

There was some discussion of the need for programs which will serve to disseminate existing information and share work experience in preservation microfilming, including organizing regional workshops and the program planned for the 1983 ALA Annual Conference.

Several suggestions were made by committee members. Most agreed that the committee should gather and publish basic information concerning precisely what standards must be conformed to for the preparation, filming, and storage of archival preservation master negatives. It was also suggested that the committee provide guidance for cooperative filming programs among small libraries and societies who may have a great and pressing need to transfer material onto microfilm, but who do not have the resources to initiate and continue programs of their own. In order to meet such needs, the larger preservation microfilming programs with their complex procedures must be scaled down.

Jeffrey Heynen, the coordinator of the ARL Microform Project, described the proposal submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities for a grant to expand the preservation microfilming component of the project. Mr. Heynen requested committee support for the proposal, which was readily given. He described the project's proposed preservation work in detail. Given the rapid deterioration of the holdings of ARL members and other libraries throughout the nation, a large percentage of holdings is or will not be serviceable without preservation treatment. Research material in the humanities is particularly threatened. Transfer onto microfilm has proved to be an effective method of preservation treatment and approximately 200,000 titles per year are being filmed by a variety of organizations, both public and private. This number must be greatly increased if real preservation needs are to be met. For such an increase or even for current production, a coordinating group is needed to encourage, advise, and guide new and existing programs. There is also a need for information concerning policies for selection of materials to be filmed, since such policies often respond to internal rather than national needs.

The need for greater coordination of filming among libraries has long been apparent. Duplicate archival filming of a title is wasteful and unnecessary. The ARL Project would assist in creating cooperative filming projects and also coordinate such work with private micropublishers. The project would work closely with the planned register format for the *National Register of Microform Masters* and the efforts of the bibliographic utilities and networks planning to add master negative and other preservation information to their data bases. The need to coordinate the creation of such records so that they are compatible and can be exchanged is clear. The project will also promote the observance of existing technical and bibliographic standards as developed by the Library of Congress. Relevant statistical and other data concerning preservation microfilming activities will also be collected through a study to be conducted by the ARL Project. [*Tamara Swora*]

Miscellaneous Meetings

Joint Program on Interlibrary Loan

On July 11, David G. Remington, chief of the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service, addressed some 300 interlibrary loan librarians and public service administrators at a program entitled "New Technologies, New Codes, New Networks: ILL, A New Game." His presentation, with slides, focused on the potential of optical disk technology, with remote read capabilities for image transfer, as a possible substitute for some traditional interlibrary loans. Other speakers on the program were Nancy Marshall, associate director for public services at the University of Wisconsin at Madison; William DeJohn, head, Resource Sharing Program, University of Washington at Seattle Library; and Ann Armbrister, associate director for bibliographic services, AMIGOS Bibliographic Council.

The program was organized and moderated by Olive C. James, chief of the Library of Congress Loan Division, on behalf of the Interlibrary Loan Committee of the Reference and Adult Services Division. The program was cosponsored by the Multitype Library Cooperative Section of the Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies and the ALA/ACRL Copyright Committees. [*Olive C. James*]

LITA Information Science and Automation Section

The July 12 seminar on "Library Science, Information Science, Computer Science: A Common Ground," sponsored by this section of the Library Information and Technology Association, explored the connection between these three disciplines, in a session chaired by Jay B. Clark, Houston Public Library. The three panelists presented differing viewpoints on the topic.

Larry Porter, assistant librarian for systems and development at Bell University in Bell, Ontario, spoke on the intersection of the three disciplines by asking a rhetorical question: why is there little

intersection of the three disciplines? In his opening statement, he contended that librarians, particularly library managers, have not fully embraced the two other disciplines. Secondly, library science has little to offer the two other disciplines beyond the use of a data or bibliographic grouping scheme.

Most librarians who are heavily involved with automation consider themselves information scientists and pursue their interest outside traditional library organizations. Library management must become knowledgeable about automation so that intelligent decisions can be made about automating services.

With the advent of computer technology, and the resistance of library managers to integrate this new resource—the computer—into daily operations, librarianship, he asserted, has been regulated to an art of information gathering and providing rather than a science. Computer technology, which is making inroads into disciplines as diverse as medicine and journalism, must be embraced, if the bread-and-butter services of librarianship—information gathering and dispensing—are not to be usurped. The question is not whether libraries should automate, but rather what should be automated first.

The integration of computer technology into the library science discipline is only a beginning. Library science should be on the cutting edge of the coming information boom and should embrace such other technologies as telecommunications and digital video disks. Mr. Porter suggested that libraries become test sites and work with the computer industry. This could reduce technology costs in the library, and it could allow librarians to experiment with new technology.

On the positive side, Mr. Porter stated that what libraries have to offer the other disciplines is the knowledge of their user communities. In the past, computers have been ruled by what is best for the computer and not what is best for people. He felt that it is the library scientist's task to see that systems installed in libraries put people first. Because of cost factors, automation is literally the only way libraries can cope in the long term. Mr. Porter thought that though there is not much interchange among the three disciplines, there should be, and the group that can change this is library scientists.

Patricia Goldblum, associate director of libraries at the University of Denver, said in her opening statement that librarians should be directing technology development (computer automation) to substantive application of that information to problem solving. Computer science should be embraced by librarians, as any discipline embraces new technologies, as a necessary step in improving the discipline.

She asserted that the introduction of computers into libraries, so far, has only replicated the kinds of manual controls and tasks undertaken by traditional libraries. What the system does is to allow libraries to get the information a lot faster, but in most cases the end product is a list of citations. Libraries have made little effort to take automation beyond this point. Along this line, she contended that with knowledge garnered from data base user surveys, librarians should develop their own computer software programs. Further, with the knowledge of software programming, librarians should seize the opportunity to manipulate this technology to improve the science of information gathering and dissemination.

Information science, with its utilization of computer technology, is a subset of library science, she asserted. The dichotomy that exists between those who call themselves information scientists and librarians or library scientists is one that is differentiated by the degree to which each embraces or uses computer technology. In essence, computer technology can enhance the librarian's role as information broker.

Michael K. Buckland, dean of the School of Library and Information Studies at the University of California at Berkeley, commented that the other panelists talked as if the three disciplines were mutually exclusive. He contended that the label "information science" is a misnomer and is a pseudonym for library science. Library automation—information science—he stated, is definitely needed, but should not be labeled "information science." It is a technology advancement in the process of librarianship.

Mr. Buckland identified as information sciences all disciplines that deal with the management and dissemination of knowledge. As noted by the other panelists, what computer technology has to offer library science is automated identification and retrieval of information, the "marking and parking" of data. Library science in its application is a subset of any given information science or discipline, if one defines information science as any specific body of knowledge, be it Eurasian history, bicycles, or law. It involves the indexing, cataloging, organizing, retrieval, and dissemination of information or a body of knowledge. Computer science, Mr. Buckland said, is the integration of three other disciplines: mathematics, systems analysis, and engineering. Take these three disciplines out of computer science and little is left that may be substantively called a science. He concluded that computers and computer science are tools that should be used by libraries and librarians to advance the discipline of library science.

[*Sharon Butts*]

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